

METHOD FOR INHIBITING THROMBOSIS IN A PATIENT WHOSE BLOOD IS
SUBJECTED TO EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCULATION

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Abstract of the Disclosure

10 This invention provides a method for inhibiting thrombosis in a
patient whose blood is subjected to extracorporeal blood
circulation which comprises contacting the extracorporeal
circulating blood with a Factor IXa compound in an amount
effective to inhibit thrombosis in the patient. The Factor IXa
15 compound may include an active site-blocked Factor IXa compound or
Glu-Gly-Arg chloromethyl ketone-inactivated human factor IXa
compound. This invention also provides that the effective amount
may be from about 0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ plasma to about 250 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ plasma or
from about 0.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ plasma to about 25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ plasma. The patient
20 may be subjected to extracorporeal blood circulation during
transplant surgery or cardiopulmonary bypass surgery or any
surgery in which obligate clamping of a blood vessel is required.
This invention further provides for a pharmaceutical composition
which includes an effective amount of a Factor IXa compound and a
pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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